UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/693,321	10/19/2000	Mohamed M. Abdelaziz	5181-57700	8845

58467   7590   12/09/2010
MHKKG/Oracle (Sun)
P.O. BOX 398
AUSTIN, TX 78767

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, MAIKHANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/09/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patent_docketing@intprop.com
ptomhkkg@gmail.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/693,321	ABDELAZIZ ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	MAIKHANH NGUYEN	2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 September 2010*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10-17,19-48 and 50-57* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 3-8, 10-17, 19-48, and 50-57* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the amendment filed 09/27/2010.

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-17, 19-48 and 50-57 are currently pending in this application.

Claims 2, 9, 18, and 49 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 24, 42, 46, and 48 are

independent Claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 USC § 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 10, 44, 47, and 50 are rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding Claims 10, 44, 47, and 50: the phrase *"operable to"* renders the claim

indefinite because it is unclear whether the functions in the claims are actually performed.

To expedite a complete examination of the instant application, the claim rejected under

35 U.S.C. §112 above are further rejected as set forth below in anticipation of Applicant

amending these claims so the claimed functions are executed/performed by a computer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 48 and 50-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Regarding independent Claim 48, the claim recites a *"tangible computer accessible*

medium." In the Specification of the present application, the *"tangible computer accessible*

medium" is expressly defined as including **transmission media or signals** (see Page 194,

Lines 20-24). Thus, the recited *"tangible computer accessible medium"* is not a "process," a

"machine," a "manufacture" or a "composition of matter," as defined in 35 U.S.C. 101.

Accordingly, Claim 48 fails to recite statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

For the same reasons discussed supra with respect to independent Claim 48, dependent

Claims 50-57 fail to recite statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 4, 6-8, 10-17, 19-35, 37-46, and 50-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by **Graham et al.** (US 6594700, filed 06/14/1999).

As to Claim 42:

Graham teaches a distributed computing system (Col. 3, lines 14-28: *a distributed data*

processing system), comprising:

- a storage device (Col. 5, lines 38-52: *a storage device, such as hard disk drive*

  326); and

- a service device (a service provider; Col. 6, lines 1-11) configured to:

provide a presentation schema advertisement (Col. 6, lines 12- 40: *internal*

registry 402 is an internal registry providing rapid in-memory access to a

database of service registrations. ... these service registrations utilizes

Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents ... the canonical

representation is an XML-based representation of service advertising and

lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The definition of

a document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their

interpretations);

store the presentation schema advertisement on the storage device (Col. 6, line

28 – Col. 7, line 12: *the advertisements for the services are stored)*; and

produce results data on behalf of a client in the distributed computing system

(Col. 7, lines 4 – 38: *Client protocol adapter servlets convert the client*

request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the

request ... respond back to the requesting client with the results of the search

using the client's request protocol. Associated with the client lookup

mechanism is the ability to broker the mechanism of client-service provider

interaction.).

wherein the presentation schema advertisement includes information for enabling access

to a presentation schema for presenting the results data (Col. 6, lines 12 – 65:*the*

canonical representation is an XML-based representation of service advertising and

lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The definition of a

document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their interpretations. The

canonical representation is an important aspect of the present invention for providing

interoperability among protocols. The role of the service advertising servlet is to convert

the incoming protocol-specific data into the canonical form for service advertising in the

registry. It is also responsible for protocol-specific details, such as service advertisement

lifetimes or durations, service access restrictions, etc., for example Jini leasing.

Similarly, the client lookup servlets are responsible for converting incoming protocol-

specific queries into canonical queries in the registry).

As to Claim 43:

Graham teaches generate the results data for the client in response to receiving a request

for the results data (Col. 7, lines 4 – 38: *Client protocol adapter servlets convert the*

client request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the

request ... respond back to the requesting client with the results of the search using the

client's request protocol. Associated with the client lookup mechanism is the ability to

broker the mechanism of client-service provider interaction.).

As to Claim 44:

 Graham teaches a space service configured to provide the presentation schema

advertisement stored on the storage device to the client (Col. 6, line 28 – Col. 7, line 12:

as the advertisements for the services are stored in a canonical representation within

internal registry 402, protocol adapter servlets are required for conversion of the client

protocol to the canonical representation), wherein the client is operable to display the

results data in accordance with the information for presenting the results data included in

the presentation schema advertisement (Col. 7, lines 4 – 38: *Client protocol adapter*

servlets convert the client request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical

representation of the request ... respond back to the requesting client with the results of

the search using the client's request protocol. Associated with the client lookup

mechanism is the ability to broker the mechanism of client-service provider interaction.).

As to Claim 45:

Graham teaches a results space configured to store results data; wherein the service

device is further configured to store the results data on the results space (Col. 6, lines 28 -

49: *The converted representation is stored in internal registry 402. Each time a new*

service provider advertises a new service or updated service, service provider protocol

adapter servlets 406 convert the service provider's unique protocol into a canonical

representation and update internal registry 402 with the new service information. At any

one time, internal registry 402 contains an index of canonical representations of service

advertisements from service providers 420, 422 and 424.).

<u>**As to Claim 1:**</u>

Graham teaches a method for presenting results data in a distributed computing

environment (see the abstract), comprising:

- a service in the distributed computing environment receiving a request from a client

  in the distributed computing environment, wherein the client and the service execute

  on separate devices in the distributed computing environment (see the abstract: *a*

  service provider protocol adapter servlet listens for service advertising requests... A

  client protocol adapter servlet listens for client lookup requests and looks up a

  corresponding service provider in the internal registry. As with service provider

  protocol adapter servlets, a different client protocol adapter servlet handles the

  details of client lookup for each particular protocol...Once a match has been found,

  the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the mechanism of client-service provider

  interaction; see also, Col. 4, lines 6 – 34: *distributed data processing system 100*

  also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks, such as, for

  example, an intranet, or a local area network ... home director 150 may be

  connected to remote appliances within the house through the power lines within the

  home. Each appliance may request services from the home director server, which

  provides those services to the clients; see also, Figs. 1 and 7*)*;

- in response to the request, the service generating results data for the client in the

  distributed computing environment (see the abstract: *a service provider protocol*

  adapter servlet listens for service advertising requests... The client protocol

adapter servlet then converts a client request into a canonical representation of

the request, which is then used to look up the service required by the client. Once

a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the

mechanism of client-service provider interaction; see also, Col. 2, lines 28-49*);*

- the service providing a presentation schema to a data presentation process in the

  distributed computing environment (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *The service provider*

  protocol adapter servlets then convert the service provider's protocol into a

  canonical representation of service advertising. The advertisement is stored in an

  internal registry; Col. 6, lines 12- 40: *internal registry 402 is an internal registry*

  providing rapid in-memory access to a database of service registrations. ... these

  service registrations utilizes Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents ...

  the canonical representation is an XML-based representation of service

  advertising and lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The

  definition of a document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their

  interpretations);

- the data presentation process accessing the presentation schema in the distributed

  computing environment, wherein the presentation schema includes information

  for presenting results data for clients in the distributed computing environment,

  wherein the data presentation process and the service execute on separate devices

  in the distributed computing environment (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *Client protocol*

adapter servlets listen for client lookup requests and look up a matching service

provider. As with service provider protocol adapter servlets, a different client

protocol adapter servlet handles the details of client lookup for each particular

protocol. The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client request into

a canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the services

required by the client and to match these requirements against the service

provider advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal

registry. Once a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers

the mechanism of client-service provider interaction; see also, Figs. 1 and 7);

- the data presentation process accessing the results data (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *The*

  client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client request into a canonical

  representation of the request, which is used to look up the services required by the

  client and to match these requirements against the service provider

  advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry; see

  also, Fig.7); and

- the data presentation process presenting the results data for the client in

  accordance with the information from the presentation schema (Col. 2, lines 28-

  49: *Once a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the*

  mechanism of client-service provider interaction; see also, Fig.7).

As to Claim 4:

Graham teaches the data representation language is eXtensible Markup Language (Col. 6, lines 18 – 65: *the canonical representation is an XML-based representation of service advertising).*

As to Claim 6:

Graham teaches the service storing the results data on a results space in the distributed computing environment (Col. 6, line 66 – Col. 7, line 12: *as the advertisements for the services are stored in a canonical representation within internal registry 402, protocol adapter servlets are required for conversion of the client protocol to the canonical representation.).*

As to Claim 7:

Graham teaches said accessing results data for a client in the distributed computing environment comprises accessing the results data from the results space (Col. 6, lines 11 - 65: *internal registry 402 is an internal registry providing rapid in-memory access to a database of service registrations ... The converted representation is stored in internal registry 402. Each time a new service provider advertises a new service or updated service, service provider protocol adapter servlets 406 convert the service provider's unique protocol into a canonical representation and update internal registry 402 with the new service information.*

As to Claim 8:

Graham teaches providing a results advertisement for the results data stored on the results

space, wherein the results advertisement includes information for enabling access of the

results data; and accessing the results data from the results space in accordance with the

results advertisement (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *Client protocol adapter servlets listen for*

client lookup requests and look up a matching service provider. As with service provider

protocol adapter servlets, a different client protocol adapter servlet handles the details of

client lookup for each particular protocol. The client protocol adapter servlets then

convert the client request into a canonical representation of the request, which is used to

look up the services required by the client and to match these requirements against the

service provider advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal

registry; see also, Fig.7)

As to Claim 10:

Graham teaches on a storage device in the distributed computing environment, wherein

the storage device is operable to store a plurality of presentation schema advertisements,

and wherein said accessing the presentation schema comprises accessing the presentation

schema advertisement from the storage device through a space service (Col.2, lines 28-

49: *Initially, service provider protocol adapter servlets listen for service advertising*

requests. Each protocol is associated with a different servlet that understands the details

of the service advertising mechanism peculiar to that protocol. The service provider

protocol adapter servlets then convert the service provider's protocol into a canonical

representation of service advertising. The advertisement is stored in an internal

registry...The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client request into a

canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the services required by

the client and to match these requirements against the service provider advertisements

stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry; see also, Fig.7*)*.

As to Claim 11:

Graham teaches the presentation schema advertisement is an eXtensible Markup

Language document (Col. 6, lines 18 – 65: *the canonical representation is an XML-based*

representation of service advertising).

As to Claim 12:

Graham teaches the information for presenting results data in the presentation schema

includes information to facilitate the presentation of results data to the client in an audio

format *(see Fig.3 and Col. 5, lines 11- 67)*.

As to Claim 13:

Graham teaches the information for presenting results data in the presentation schema

includes information to facilitate the presentation of results data to the client in a visual

format (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client*

request into a canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the

services required by the client and to match these requirements against the service

provider advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry. Once

a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the mechanism of

client-service provider interaction; see also, Fig. 7).

As to Claim 14:

Graham teaches in the information for presenting results data in the presentation schema

includes information to facilitate the display of results data to the client on a display

device (Col. 3, line 55 – Col. 4, line 34 and Col. 6, lines 1- 65: *Service provides may also*

include devices necessary for completing the requested service ... a requesting client

desiring services from a service provider and a service provider for providing a service

to a requesting client. ... the canonical representation is an XML-based representation of

service advertising and lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The

definition of a document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their

interpretations; see also, Fig.1).

As to Claim 15:

Graham teaches the results data comprises a plurality of data elements, and wherein the

presentation schema comprises a plurality of presentation elements each including

information describing presentation characteristics of one or more of the plurality of data

elements (Col. 3, line 55 – Col. 4, line 34 and Col. 6, lines 1- 65: *the canonical*

representation is an XML-based representation of service advertising and lookup based

upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The definition of a document type in XML

consists of a set of mark-up tags and their interpretations… the client lookup servlets are

responsible for converting incoming protocol-specific queries into canonical queries in

the registry).

As to Claim 16:

Graham teaches information for locating the one or more data elements associated with

the presentation element, and wherein said presenting the results data for the client in

accordance with the information from the presentation schema comprises: accessing a

presentation element in the plurality of presentation elements; accessing one or more data

elements associated with the presentation element in accordance with the information for

locating the one or more data elements included in the presentation element; and

presenting the one or more data elements for the client in accordance with the

information describing the presentation characteristics of the one or more data elements

included in the first presentation element (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *Client protocol adapter*

servlets listen for client lookup requests and look up a matching service provider. As with

service provider protocol adapter servlets, a different client protocol adapter servlet

handles the details of client lookup for each particular protocol. The client protocol

adapter servlets then convert the client request into a canonical representation of the

request, which is used to look up the services required by the client and to match these

requirements against the service provider advertisements stored in the same canonical

form in the internal registry. Once a match has been found, the client protocol adapter

servlet brokers the mechanism of client-service provider interaction; see also, Col. 6, line

12 – Col. 7, line 32: *the canonical representation is an XML-based representation of*

service advertising and lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The

definition of a document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their

interpretations ... It is also responsible for protocol-specific details, such as service

advertisement lifetimes or durations, service access restrictions, etc., for example Jini

leasing ... Client protocol adapter servlets convert the client request in the requesting

client's protocol to a canonical representation of the request ... client protocol adapter

servlets 404 also search internal registry 402 for the requested service advertisement in

the index of service provider advertisements, and respond back to the requesting client

with the results of the search using the client's request protocol. Associated with the

client lookup mechanism is the ability to broker the mechanism of client-service provider

interaction.).

As to Claim 17:

Graham teaches repeating said accessing a presentation element, said accessing one or

more data elements, and said presenting the one or more data elements for each of the

plurality of presentation elements (Col. 6, lines 50- 65: *the canonical representation is an*

XML-based representation of service advertising and lookup based upon an XML

document type definition (DTD). The definition of a document type in XML consists of a

set of mark-up tags and their interpretations. The canonical representation is an

important aspect of the present invention for providing interoperability among protocols.

The role of the service advertising servlet is to convert the incoming protocol-specific

data into the canonical form for service advertising in the registry. It is also responsible

for protocol-specific details, such as service advertisement lifetimes or durations, service

access restrictions, etc., for example Jini leasing. Similarly, the client lookup servlets are

responsible for converting incoming protocol-specific queries into canonical queries in

the registry).

As to Claim 19:

Graham teaches the client is executing within a first device in the distributed computing

environment, and wherein the data presentation process is executing within a second

device in the distributed computing environment (Col. 6, line 12 – Col. 7, line 19: *the*

protocols of the requester client and the service provider are unimportant. In the present

invention, a client may have a protocol which is the same as or different from that of the

service provider because an interaction between the client and the service provider is

brokered in a protocol-independent internal registry 402 ... The preferred embodiment of

these service registrations utilizes Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. The

registry provides a convenient and efficient pattern matching mechanism for client

lookup ... Clients 410, 412 and 416 may request a service using their own unique client

protocol ... a different client protocol adapter servlet handles the details of client lookup

for each protocol. Client protocol adapter servlets convert the client request in the

requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the request.).

As to Claim 20:

Graham teaches the client receiving the results data from the service; and the client

providing the results data to the data presentation process (Col. 7, lines 4 – 38: *Client*

protocol adapter servlets convert the client request in the requesting client's protocol to a

canonical representation of the request ... respond back to the requesting client with the

results of the search using the client's request protocol. Associated with the client lookup

mechanism is the ability to broker the mechanism of client-service provider interaction.).

As to Claim 21:

Graham teaches the client receiving information for accessing the results data from the

service; and the client providing the information for accessing the results data to the data

presentation process (Col. 6, line 50 – Col. 8, line 5: *the requesting client receiving the*

advertisement directly from the service provider ... the canonical representation is an

XML-based representation of service advertising and lookup based upon an XML

document type definition (DTD). The definition of a document type in XML consists of a

set of mark-up tags and their interpretations ... Client protocol adapter servlets convert

the client request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the

request).

As to Claim 22:

Graham teaches the client receiving information for accessing the presentation schema;

and the client providing the information for accessing the presentation schema to the data

presentation process (Col. 6, line 50 – Col. 8, line 5: *the requesting client receiving the*

advertisement directly from the service provider ... the canonical representation is an

XML-based representation of service advertising and lookup based upon an XML

document type definition (DTD). The definition of a document type in XML consists of a

set of mark-up tags and their interpretations ... Client protocol adapter servlets convert

the client request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the

request).

As to Claim 23:

Graham teaches the client receiving the presentation schema; and the client providing the

presentation schema to the data presentation process (Col. 6, line 50 – Col. 8, line 5: *the*

requesting client receiving the advertisement directly from the service provider ... the

canonical representation is an XML-based representation of service advertising and

lookup based upon an XML document type definition (DTD). The definition of a

document type in XML consists of a set of mark-up tags and their interpretations ...

Client protocol adapter servlets convert the client request in the requesting client's

protocol to a canonical representation of the request).

As to Claim 24:

Refer to Claim 1 above for rejection. Claim 24 is the same as Claim 1, except Claim 24

is a distributed computing system Claim and Claim 1 is a method Claim.

As to Claim 25:

Refer to the discussion of Claim 3 above for rejection.

As to Claim 26:

Graham teaches in said accessing the results data, the first device is further configured to

receive the results data from the service device in one or more data representation

language messages, wherein the data representation language is eXtensible Markup

Language (Col. 6, lines 18 – 65: *the canonical representation is an XML-based*

representation of service advertising).

As to Claims 27-29:

Refer to the discussions of Claims 8, 10, and 11 above, respectively, for rejections.

As to Claim 30:

Graham teaches the information for presenting results data in the presentation schema

includes information to facilitate the presentation of results data to the client in an audio

format, and wherein, in said presenting the results data on the data presentation device,

the first device is further configured to present the results data in an audio format on the

data presentation device (Col. 5, lines 11-27 and Fig. 3).

As to Claim 31:

Graham teaches the information for presenting results data in the presentation schema

includes information to facilitate the presentation of results data to the client in a visual

format, and wherein, in said presenting the results data on the data presentation device,

the first device is further configured to present the results data in a visual format on the

data presentation device (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *The client protocol adapter servlets then*

convert the client request into a canonical representation of the request, which is used to

look up the services required by the client and to match these requirements against the

service provider advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal

registry. Once a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the

mechanism of client-service provider interaction; see also, Fig. 7).

As to Claim 32:

Graham teaches the data presentation device is a display device (*see Fig.1*).

As to Claims 33 and 34:

Refer to discussions of Claims 16 and 17 above, respectively, for rejections.

As to Claim 35:

Graham teaches the first device comprises a data presentation process executable on the

first device, wherein said accessing a presentation schema in the distributed computing

environment, said accessing results data for a client in the distributed computing

environment, and said presenting the results data are performed by the data presentation

process (Col. 2, lines 28-49: *Client protocol adapter servlets listen for client lookup*

requests and look up a matching service provider. As with service provider protocol

adapter servlets, a different client protocol adapter servlet handles the details of client

lookup for each particular protocol. The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the

client request into a canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the

services required by the client and to match these requirements against the service

provider advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry. Once

a match has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the mechanism of

client-service provider interaction; see also, Figs. 1 and 7).

As to Claim 37:

Graham teaches the first device comprises the data presentation device (*see Fig.1*).

As to Claim 38:

Graham teaches the first device further comprises: a data presentation process executable

on the first device (Col. 5, lines 11-37 and Fig. 3: *Data processing system 300 is an*

example of a client computer ... An object oriented programming system, such as

Java.TM., may run in conjunction with the operating system, providing calls to the

operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing

system 300); and a client process executable on the first device, wherein said access the

results data generated by the service device is performed by the client process, and

wherein the client process is configured to provide the results data to the data

presentation process; wherein said presenting the results data is performed by the data

presentation process (Col. 7, lines 4 – 38: *Client protocol adapter servlets convert the*

client request in the requesting client's protocol to a canonical representation of the

request ... respond back to the requesting client with the results of the search using the

client's request protocol. Associated with the client lookup mechanism is the ability to

broker the mechanism of client-service provider interaction).

As to Claim 39:

Refer to the discussion of Claim 24 above for rejection.

As to Claim 40:

Graham teaches a data presentation process executable on the first device; and

a client process executable on the first device, configured to: receive information for

accessing the presentation schema; and provide the information for accessing the

presentation schema to the data presentation process; wherein said accessing a

presentation schema is performed by the data presentation process in accordance with the

information for accessing the presentation schema provided by the client process (Col. 2,
lines 28-49: *Client protocol adapter servlets listen for client lookup requests and look up*
a matching service provider. As with service provider protocol adapter servlets, a
different client protocol adapter servlet handles the details of client lookup for each
particular protocol. The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client request
into a canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the services
required by the client and to match these requirements against the service provider
advertisements stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry. Once a match
has been found, the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the mechanism of client-
service provider interaction; see also, Figs. 1 and 7)

As to Claim 41:

Graham teaches a data presentation process executable on the first device; and

a client process executable on the first device, configured to: access the presentation

schema; and provide the presentation schema to the data presentation process; wherein

said presenting the results data is performed by the data presentation process in

accordance with the presentation schema provided by the client process (Col. 2, lines 28-

49: *Client protocol adapter servlets listen for client lookup requests and look up a*

matching service provider. As with service provider protocol adapter servlets, a different

client protocol adapter servlet handles the details of client lookup for each particular

protocol. The client protocol adapter servlets then convert the client request into a

canonical representation of the request, which is used to look up the services required by

the client and to match these requirements against the service provider advertisements

stored in the same canonical form in the internal registry. Once a match has been found,

the client protocol adapter servlet brokers the mechanism of client-service provider

interaction; see also, Figs. 1 and 7).

As to Claim 46:

Refer to discussion of Claim 1 above for rejection.

As to Claim 48:

Refer to discussion of Claim 1 above for rejection.

As to Claims 50-57:

Refer to discussions of Claims 10-12, 14-17, and 19, respectively, for rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 3, 5, 36, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Graham et al. in view of **Zintel et al.** (US 7130895).

As to Claim 3:

The combination of Graham and Zintel teaches said generating the results data is

performed in response to the client sending a request message in a data representation

language to the service, wherein the request message requests the service to perform a

function on behalf of the client, and wherein the function generates the results data when

performed by the service (Zintel: Col.37, lines 24-47 and Figs.17 and 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to modify Graham and Zintel because it would have provided an integrated set of

addressing, naming, discovery and description processes that enables automatic, dynamic

and ad-hoc self-setup by devices to interoperate with other devices on a network.

As to Claim 5:

The combination of Graham and Zintel teaches said accessing results data for a client in

the distributed computing environment comprises receiving the results data from the

service in one or more messages in a data representation language (Zintel: Col.37, lines

24-47 and Figs.17 and 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Graham and Zintel because it would have provided an integrated set

of addressing, naming, discovery and description processes that enables automatic,

dynamic and ad-hoc self-setup by devices to interoperate with other devices on a

network.

As to Claim 36:

The combination of Graham and Zintel teaches the first device further comprises a client

process executable on the first device and configured to send a request message in a data

representation language to the service device, wherein the service device is configured to

perform a function on behalf of the client process in response to the request message, and

wherein the function is configured to generate the results data when performed by the

service device (Zintel: Col.37, lines 24-47 and Figs.17 and 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Graham and Zintel because it would have provided an integrated set

of addressing, naming, discovery and description processes that enables automatic,

dynamic and ad-hoc self-setup by devices to interoperate with other devices on a

network.

As to Claim 47:

The combination of Graham and Zintel teaches the client component is further configured to send a message to the service requesting the results data, wherein the service is operable to generate the results data for the client in response to receiving the message. (Zintel: Col.37, lines 24-47 and Figs.17 and 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Graham and Zintel because it would have provided an integrated set of addressing, naming, discovery and description processes that enables automatic, dynamic and ad-hoc self-setup by devices to interoperate with other devices on a network.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicants' arguments filed 09/27/2010 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) rejection.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record, listed on PTO 892 provided to Applicant is considered to have relevancy to the claimed invention. Applicant should review each identified reference carefully before responding to this office action to properly advance the case in light of the prior art.

Contact information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to MaiKhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to

reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can

be reached at (571) 272-4137.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you

would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the

automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MaiKhanh Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176